

IMPROVE THAW'S MIND CLEAR NOW

This is the Problem Facing the Defence

HINT GIVEN BY JEROME

A Brief Preliminary Cross-Examination of Dr. Evans Yesterday Afternoon Indicates That the District Attorney Will Make it as Warm as Possible for the Defence.

(By the Associated Press.)

New York, Feb. 18.—The defense in the Thaw case having practically concluded its attempt to prove that Harry Thaw was insane at the time he killed Stanford White, now faces the problem of proving that this insanity was of a temporary nature and that he has recovered from it. Mr. Harridge of Thaw's counsel announced yesterday that Dr. Graeme M. Hammond and Dr. Smith E. Jelliffe, both noted alienists will be placed on the stand today after Dr. Evans' testimony has been concluded. Neither of these experts has been mentioned as having seen Thaw immediately after his incarceration in the Tombs and it is therefore believed that they will be called for the purpose of showing that Thaw is now sane. Neither Dr. Britton D. Evans nor Dr. Charles G. Wagner has stated whether or not he believed Thaw to be sane now, although Dr. Evans testified that there was a noticeable improvement in his condition after his first three visits to the Tombs.

If there is time after the alienists have finished, Evelyn Nesbit Thaw will be called and will continue her testimony reciting the stories which her husband told her regarding the girls, who he believed, had suffered at the hands of White as she told him she had suffered. These are the girls for whom Thaw provided a fund in the codicil to his will which was read in evidence yesterday. This fund, contrary to the stories which have heretofore been printed about it, provides money not for the support of these girls, but to assist them to obtain legal redress from the man Thaw believed had wronged them.

The names of the girls, which are mentioned in the document were not read yesterday and will not be disclosed by Evelyn when she testifies, but District Attorney Jerome has them, and it is understood he has seen all the girls referred to and has obtained from them their stories. That he will attempt to put any of these stories before the jury there is little probability, but he can perhaps use them in his cross-examination of Evelyn Thaw.

The proceedings late yesterday afternoon gave hint of what is to come when Mr. Jerome begins his cross-examinations. He made a brief preliminary cross-examination of Dr. Evans and plainly showed that when he goes into the general cross-examination of the experts it will be very searching. Mr. Jerome and Dr. Evans are not on friendly terms and the clash between them will be interesting. On the other hand it was shown that Mr. Delmas will do everything in his power to protect his witnesses from Mr. Jerome's sarcasm and will not leave them to their own resources as his predecessor, Mr. Gleason, did Dr. Wiley of Pittsburg, the first witness called by the defense.

DATE FOR BRYAN'S TOUR OF VERMONT

St. Johnsbury, Vt., Feb. 19.—The dates for William J. Bryan's Vermont tour have just been announced by Arthur H. Gleason, the Vermont member of the executive committee of the New England democratic progressive league. Four speeches will be made by Mr. Bryan in this state. On the afternoon of April 15 the Nebraskan will speak in Burlington, and in the evening at Barre. Two more addresses will be made on the following day—one in the afternoon at White River Junction and the other at St. Johnsbury in the evening.

SYPPER DISMISSED FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.

Washington, Feb. 19.—Assistant Paymaster W. P. Sypher, U. S. N., has been dismissed from the navy on account of technical embezzlement. Sypher was tried at the navy yard in this city on the charge of being unable to account for \$1,300 of funds entrusted to him. The board convicted him and the matter has been before the navy for some time for review. The law in cases of this kind is mandatory, requiring dismissal on conviction.

Advice to the Aged.

Age brings infirmities, such as sluggish bowels, weak kidneys and bladder and TORPID LIVER.

Tutt's Pills

have a specific effect on these organs, stimulating the bowels, causing them to perform their natural functions as in youth and IMPARTING VIGOR to the kidneys, bladder and LIVER. They are adapted to old and young.

Nature's Way is Best.

The function strengthening and these building plan of treating chronic, lingering and obstinate cases of disease as pursued by Dr. Pierce, is following after Nature's plan of restoring health.

He uses natural remedies, that is extracts from active medicinal roots, prepared by processes wrought out by the expenditure of much time and money, without the use of alcohol, and by skillful combination in just the right proportions.

Used as ingredients of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, Black Cherry-bark, Queen's root, Golden Seal root, Bloodroot and Stone root, specially exert their influence in cases of lung, bronchial and throat troubles, and this "Discovery" is, therefore, a sovereign remedy for bronchitis, laryngitis, chronic coughs, catarrh and kindred ailments.

The above native roots also have the strongest possible endorsement from the leading medical writers of all the several schools of practice, for the cure not only of the diseases named above but also for indigestion, torpid liver, or biliousness, obstinate constipation, kidney and bladder troubles and catarrh, no matter where located.

You don't have to take Dr. Pierce's pills alone as to this; what he claims for his "Discovery" is backed up by the writings of the most eminent men in the medical profession. A request by postal card or letter, addressed to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., for a little book of extracts from eminent medical authorities endorsing the ingredients of his medicines, will bring a little book free that is worthy of your attention if needing a good, safe, reliable remedy of known composition for the cure of almost any old chronic or lingering ailment.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. One little "Pellet" is a gentle laxative, and two a mild cathartic.

The most valuable book for both men and women is Dr. Pierce's "Common Sense Medical Adviser." A splendid 1008-page volume with engravings and colored plates. A copy, paper-covered, will be sent to anyone sending 21 cents in one-cent stamps, to pay the cost of mailing only, to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. Cloth-bound, 31 stamps.

Watts Law for Scotland Neck

(Continued from First Page.)

Mr. Hanks, chairman of the committee on counties, cities and towns, that had considered the bill, explained that there was really no report on the bill, every motion as to it having been defeated. He had voted against it because he thought from the evidence that there was peace now, and the election would stir up strife and turmoil.

Mr. Neal of Halifax followed with a speech for the bill. He declared the matter had been agreed, but that a delegation had come here and entirely ignored the representatives. As to the public sentiment, he himself had received an ovation when he was in Scotland Neck last Saturday. If the people of the country were allowed to vote, they would vote against prohibition in this case. As for the election, he and the other residents of Scotland Neck would answer with their lives for good order.

He himself was one of the old guard, perhaps the only survivor who had carried the elections in Halifax from 1876 to the last amendment. The facts in this case show that there is no peace now.

Mr. Kitchin of Halifax, author of the bill, went fully into the whole matter. He regretted exceedingly that a personal attack had been made upon him. It had been said that if the thing came to an election he would steal the election.

"And the man who made the principal charges against me is the only democrat, so far as I know, in Halifax county," said Mr. Kitchin, "who walked up to a ballot box and voted for a negro."

Mr. Dowd: "Is that man now the treasurer of Halifax county?"

Mr. Kitchin: "He is."

Mr. Dowd: "Did you vote for him?"

Mr. Kitchin: "I did. I would vote for anything the democratic primary would put up."

Mr. Kitchin went on to say that one of the men best informed on the subject was sitting beside Mr. Dowd on the floor of the house, and if he should state anything incorrectly he desired to be interrupted.

A man sitting by Mr. Dowd started to ask permission to speak, but Mr. Dowd checked him, and the speaker promptly announced that no one but a member could be on the floor of the house save by its invitation. He directed the gentleman beside Mr. Dowd to withdraw to the lobby. He did so, and Mr. Dowd moved to a rear seat so that he could communicate with the gentleman sitting right behind him in the lobby.

As to the sentiment, Mr. Kitchin declared that there was no public sentiment in Scotland Neck for prohibition. He told of a man who had been charged with running a blind tiger, and the attorney of the anti-saloon league appeared to defend him as a private attorney. Mr. Kitchin told the attorney it would be a great mistake for him to defend this man, and had gone with him to the president and secretary of the anti-saloon league and told them the blind tiger could be easily convicted if not defended; that he nor any member of his firm would defend him, and there would be no one to do so unless this attorney for the league did. Then the attorney said to the league officers that he had told them about this, but now he had accepted his fee and was going to defend the man.

Mr. Kitchin told of the two petitions that had come up, and said several gentlemen on the other side had, with himself, gone over the two petitions, and, after purging them of any names that ought not to be there on account of residence, it had been

found that the one for the bill had a majority of six. Those gentlemen then had confessed themselves beaten, and spoke as though the matter was settled, and Mr. Kitchin had so considered it.

But, after that, a delegation had come here to fight it out further.

Mr. Dowd: "Are you aware that those gentlemen deny that they confessed themselves beaten?"

Mr. Kitchin: "If they do deny it, it is untrue."

Then the young member from Halifax spoke of the way in which the delegation had ignored Mr. Neal and himself when they came here to lobby against the bill, which in the first place had been an agreement reached by both sides long before this legislature met.

It had been said, Mr. Kitchin declared, that these men had not been able to find him. But he had met the chief of them and shaken hands with him and told him he would be at the hotel to see them. He had waited there three-quarters of an hour and they had not appeared.

Mr. Kitchin went into much detail as to the agreement with this matter. He spoke with much warmth at times.

Mr. Douglass spoke next, saying the question whether there was a majority on one side or the other did not bother him a bit. Then he went on to say that this would be a backward step, while the democratic platform had said there should be no backward step on the matter of temperance. He went on to scold the dispensary, saying it was no cure for blind tigers. The blind tiger talk was a bugaboo of the saloon men.

Mr. Ehringhaus called the attention of Mr. Douglass to the fact that the democratic platform said nowhere anything about taking a backward step in the matter of temperance. The plank in the platform relating to temperance was read, showing that it merely declared for a continuance of the Watts and Ward acts and congratulated the people upon the beneficial effect of the temperance legislation enacted by the democratic party.

Mr. Ehringhaus added that the only place where he had seen the "backward step" mentioned was in the News and Observer, but that paper did seem to be the democratic platform for some gentlemen, Mr. Ehringhaus smilingly said.

Mr. Douglass held, however, that the trend of the platform declarations were toward temperance, and proceeded with a vigorous temperance speech.

Mr. Boyd of Haywood said Mr. Douglass ought to purge Wake of liquor.

Mr. Douglass: "I have just introduced a bill to get liquor out of Haywood, and if you will introduce a bill doing the same for Wake I will try to get it passed."

Mr. Boyd: "You have some representatives in your county who can run it, if you can't."

Mr. Douglass: "I thank you for the compliment, even if I don't return it as you so uncivilly put it. I thought you had some regard for legislative courtesy, but you seem to have forgotten it when you get on the liquor subject. I think the people of my county are better qualified to judge who shall be their representatives than the gentleman from Haywood."

It appeared a little later that Mr. Douglass thought the bill was to let the people vote on prohibition or dispensary. Mr. Kitchin corrected this idea, and said the bill was to put Scotland Neck under the Watts law and let the people vote on anything they wanted.

Mr. Douglass then went on to tell how horrible it would be to have a vote on saloons.

Mr. Stevens: "Your position seems to be that the people have a right to vote if they vote your way, and not if they don't vote your way." (Applause.)

Mr. Douglass: "That's as near right as the gentleman from Union generally gets on these subjects."

Mr. Dowd of Mecklenburg next got the floor and read from the democratic platform to show what it said on the subject of temperance, calling attention to a comma between the congratulation of the people on the temperance legislation and the reference to the Watts and Ward laws, and made the point that several special acts had been passed since the Watts act and before the platform was enunciated.

Mr. Dowd went into the history of the matter to show that there was a sentiment for prohibition, and also that the agreement had been held to by the other side. He requested the Halifax members to correct him whenever wrong as to facts, and was constantly interrupted by Mr. Kitchin as to facts.

Finally Mr. Dowd declared that he held in his hand a petition from a majority of the citizens of Scotland Neck asking that this matter be not submitted to a vote of the people.

Mr. Kitchin got up with a bundle of letters in his hand and said he had expected this. He held some thirty or forty letters, he said, from signers of that petition, stating that they had signed it without understanding it and did not intend to ask that there be no vote.

Mr. Dowd then said he had in addition a petition from 218 women of Scotland Neck against an election.

There was a warm little colloquy between Mr. Dowd and Mr. Grant, the latter taking the ground that Mr. Dowd's position was inconsistent with that in regard to the town of Windsor.

The applause that came at times

from the lobby and gallery showed his interest in the matter.

Mr. Dowd said the situation was entirely in Windsor. In Scotland Neck the saloon men had voted for prohibition in order to let the people have it and get tired of it.

Mr. Galloway of Greene followed Mr. Dowd with a speech on the democratic doctrine of government. He thought this house was getting very far away from the fundamental doctrines. It seemed to be admitted that the majority of the people of Scotland Neck were asking for a vote, and this house should welcome the opportunity to give them what they wanted.

A great deal of fanaticism had come into the land. "It came," said Mr. Galloway, "like hog cholera and 'chicken cholera' (roars of laughter)." "It was a migration to this country from New England. It landed with the Pilgrim Fathers on Plymouth Rock, and for one wish the Plymouth Rock had landed on the Pilgrim Fathers. They prayed to God, fell on their knees and then on the aborigines. They were pious, and no man could be pious but himself. When a man says he is not for prohibition, they say at once he is for everything immoral and irreligious. Religious fanaticism is the worst form of all despotism. A flea knows when to stop hopping, but the religious fanatic never stops. Why, in some places there is a law prohibiting how much liquor a man can keep in his house. If he has more than one gallon, woe unto that man! If I lived in that county I should certainly ask for an occasional furlough to hell!"

The czar of Russia, the shah of Persia, the sultan of Turkey or the sultan of Sulu would not put a thing in this way on his people when they did not want it. Prohibition was a Mohammedan doctrine.

That was the only religion that actually prescribed prohibition. We had the Jewish and the Christian religion, and now they were trying to put Mohammedanism on us.

The gentleman from Wake had said the supreme court of the United States had declared the selling of liquor to be per se wrong. He would bet ten to one there was not a man on that bench but took occasionally some per se wrong.

The question was called at the conclusion of Mr. Galloway's speech. The bill was passed on second reading by a vote of 64 to 29.

Mr. Dowd withdrew objection to third reading, and it was passed and ordered engrossed and sent to the senate.

Messages.

A message was received from the governor transmitting a letter of

thanks from Governor S. H. Elrod of South Dakota for the resolutions passed by this legislature, and stating that his father had been born near Winston-Salem in this state.

There was a message from the corporation commission, but it being so late, it, with another message from the governor, was deferred for consideration, not being read.

The vote on the Scotland Neck bill was as follows:

Ayes: Messrs. Bailey, Bickett, Boyd, Byrd, Carter, Coleman, Cowles, Cox, Crawford, Davidson of Cherokee, Davis of Hyde, Doughton, Ehringhaus, Foushee, Gallier, Galloway of Greene, Gaston, Gordon, Grant, Griffin, Hampton, Hanes, Harris, Johnston of Caswell, Johnson of Johnston, Jones of Johnston, Julian, Keener, Kennedy, Kitchin, Koonce, Laughinghouse, Lockhart, McDaniel, McRackan, Mangum, Manning, Midyette, Morgan, Morton, Murphy, Neal, Park, Parker, Parsons, Pitt, Preston, Pritchard, Rector, Rodwell, Rose, Royster, Sharpe, Simpson, Stevens, Taylor of Brunswick, Taylor of Vance, Vann, Vestal, Washington, Weaver, Wells, Williams, Winborne.

Noes: Messrs. Avery, Bowman, Bryant, Burnett, Candler, Davidson of Iredell, Dilling, Douglass, Dowd, Eddius, Edgerton, Galloway of Transylvania, Gibbs, Gillum, Grier, Hankins, Harshaw, Hollowell, London, McLean, McNeill, McRae, Mial, Mull, Pickett, Price of Rockingham, Pugh, Turlington, Wood.

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TELEPHONE COMPANY SECURES CHARTER.

Charters were granted today to the following corporations:

The Granville Telephone Company, Oxford; authorized capital stock, \$50,000, but can organize and begin business with \$1,000. Incorporators are: W. C. Curran, S. H. Jones, R. T. Critcher and others. Object is to construct and maintain a telephone company.

Nelson-Cooper Lumber and Furniture Company, Mebane; authorized capital stock, \$50,000, with privilege of beginning business with \$5,000. Incorporators are: P. L. Cooper, 23 shares; F. W. Nelson, 22; W. A. Thompson, 5; and P. Nelson, 10. Object is to engage in a general lumber and furniture business.

NEW THEATER FOR CITY OF DANVILLE.

A new playhouse is to be erected in the city of Danville by Mr. S. A. Schloss, the well known theatrical manager and lessee of the Academy of Music in this city. He has secured the site where the old theatre was located and the new playhouse is to be erected at a cost of not less than \$25,000, work to begin by the first of April and to be finished not later than January 1, 1908.

The seating capacity of the opera house is to be about twelve hundred. The plans are being drawn by a Charlotte architect.

WITH KNITTED BROWS

Japan Reads Amendment to Exclusion Act

The Strongest Dissatisfaction Created Among the Interested Parties in the Sunrise Kingdom—Japanese Wire to Roosevelt.

(By the Associated Press.)

Tokio, Feb. 19.—(Afternoon)—The official text of President Roosevelt's amendment of the exclusion bill has been published.

As expected it has created the strongest dissatisfaction among the interested parties, although the movement of procedure have not yet assumed a definite shape.

The Japanese residents of the Hawaiian Islands have telegraphed President Roosevelt and the Hawaiian representative in the house indicating the seriousness of the injury which will be caused to their rights and interests by this legislation. The leaders of opinion here are aware however, that under the circumstances the only alternative is calmly to resign themselves to the situation, hoping that the government can arrange with the American authorities to reduce the sacrifice in the interest of Japanese emigrants to a minimum.

They regret the new law left the San Francisco people glorying in their success should assume an overwhelming attitude.

News of this kind would tend to injure Japanese susceptibilities which President Roosevelt has been specially careful to avoid.

Malaria Causes Loss of Appetite. The Old Standard Gorge's Tasteless Chill Tonic drives out malaria and builds up the system. Sold by all dealers for 27 years. Price 50 cents.

ONE TRIVIAL CASE IN THE POLICE COURT TODAY.

One lone offender confronted Police Justice Badger this morning and he was charged with no worse crime than having struck a man, did not hit him, but only made an effort to do so, which in law made him guilty of an assault. His name was Elmore Gill and he struck at Hubert Edwards. Judgment was suspended upon payment of the cost.

RUB IT IN! Is what you have to do with Penn Liniment. You will obtain full satisfaction for your "pains" which will cease. Price 5c. at all druggists.

R. H. BATTLE, President. ALEX. WEBB, Vice-Pres. G. P. FOLK, Sec-Treas.

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No matter how great the conflagration, every one of our policies would be paid.

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You get first class Insurance and certain Protection when you buy a fire insurance policy from the oldest home company.

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